

The Bulletin.

THE HOLLY SPRINGS & CAIRO R. R.
CAIRO AND PADUCAH.

The Memphis Appeal says: The people of Somerville, Tennessee, are about over the new railroad to pass through their town between Holly Springs, Tennessee and Cairo.

Upon which the Paducah Kentuckian comments as follows:

We trust the railroad will be completed; in fact we have no doubt but that it will terminate at Troy station, at the junction of the Paducah Gulf with the Mobile & Ohio canal. This road will be of great advantage to Paducah. From Troy station through Brownsville and Somerville Holly Springs is one of the finest agricultural and planting countries we have knowledge of. The tobacco made in the Paducah market over this and the Paducah and Gulf roads. And there is no reason why the fine cotton growing counties of Fayette, Tennessee, and Marshall, Mississippi, as well as the cotton regions down the line of the Central Mississippi road should not send their cotton to this market. Paducah, if she will only give it attention and establish a cotton market, can offer greater inducements for planters along the route designated than any other market within reach. We see no reason why, with this and the Mississippi River road completed, Paducah should not become a large cotton market.

We reproduce the remarks of the Kentucky Appeal to show that the people of Paducah fully understand the importance of the proposed railroad project, and properly estimate the character of the country it will traverse. This being so, it is a great mistake to suppose that when the road is brought to Troy station—a point only a few miles farther from Paducah than from Cairo—that her enterprising citizens will not make a determined effort to reap the fruits of its operation. It is true that better northeastern and northern connections can be made at Cairo than Paducah will be able to offer, during the next score of years; but these are not all-powerful. The company controlling the enterprise may act in the premises, not in accordance with their inclinations, but as necessity compels them to act. For example: The country interested in the road must furnish the means to provide the roadbed. If when, by such means, it is brought to Troy station, Paducah tenders the required assistance, and Cairo stands aloof and offers nothing, Paducah and not Cairo will become the northern terminus.

The duty of our citizens, then, is manifest. It is nothing more or less than to secure, on the best terms we can, the construction of the proposed railroad. An election to subscribe \$100,000 in aid of that road will be held. If that sum will secure its construction, who is so blind to the true interests of our city as to oppose the subscription?

AROUND-ABOUT CAIRO.

Columbus, Ky. The floating den of infamy Juno is moved at a point opposite Columbus. The Dispatch says: "If there ever was a proper subject for submarine torpedoes or a Ku Klux expedition it would be just such a moral pest house as this Juno."

The following paragraph from the Columbus Dispatch means more than it says:

Some young men in Columbus are said to be bitterly opposed to the admission of the testimony of colored females in the city Police Court. For reasons satisfactory to themselves, no doubt.

From the same paper we extract the following:

A strange man left a little child in charge of a negro in Humboldt, one day last week, while he went to look after his baggage. It is supposed he has not yet found his baggage as he has not yet returned.

Mr. J. J. Bird the colored orator of this city recently addressed the colored people of Columbus. The Dispatch says that Bird used pure English and gave his colored hearers a great deal of good advice.

Discussing the force of the XVth Amendment the Dispatch says:

It is a mooted question whether the negroes will probably vote at our May city election. The 15th Amendment is as much a law now as it ever will be, but no penalties have yet been provided for failure to comply with its provisions. Democrats generally hold that the amendment never has been legally adopted, unless among the number; and as our State laws say the black man shall not vote, it seems to us it would be perfectly competent for those who believe with us to reject his vote until compelled by threatened punishment to accept it.

Charleston, Mo.

Iron Mountain Railroad scrip is in good repute in Mississippi county.

The last Charleston Courier says: Deal & Co. will take Iron Mountain Railroad scrip at par in exchange for goods, or will pay \$50 on the dollar in greenbacks for the same.

The Charleston folks held a hop at the Court House, a few nights ago, which the editor of the Courier eulogizes as a grand success.

The belle of the evening, Miss Dora Patterson, was dressed in spotted delaine, short skirt, with bodice, and had a most luxuriant head of natural hair in long flowing curls, reminding us of "Byron's Haired on the lonely sea-girt isle."

In the presence of such a lovely girl the aforesaid editor had the bad taste to "watch the wheels of nature's mazy plan to learn the future by the past of man." Pahaw! Why didn't he keep his eye on Dora?

The Courier says that Mr. Maurice Morran, of Charleston, is the owner of a dark bay pacing mare that can toe the mark, and make her mile under the saddle, in 2.50.

Shawneetown Illinois.

The "Fakir of Ispahan" is entertaining

the Shawneetown with wonderful feats of logorheme. He calls out crowded houses.

The Mercury, of the 14th, speaks of the explosion of Champ & Willis' sawmill, situated about five miles from Shawneetown. The engine and machinery were torn all to pieces. Loss about \$1,200.

Mr. Peabody representing the Springfield and Southeastern railway, was in Shawneetown on Friday of last week, and paid off all the local claims against the road for labor, material, etc.

SPEECH BY HON. J. M. CREBS.

THE INQUITOUS TARIFF.

A Tribute to Democratic Patriotism.

On the 12th instant the House having the Tariff bill under consideration Mr. Crebs said:

Mr. Chairman, I move to amend in the two hundred and fifteenth line by striking out the words "for other animals." I do not wish to occupy time of the committee, which is valuable, in useless discussion, and therefore I have thus far in the consideration of this bill refrained from the expression of the views I hold, contenting myself by occupying my place constantly on the floor of the House and giving my countenance and vote at all times and on all questions that have arisen here in the interest of a reduction of duties as imposed by the present outrageous system of taxation upon the laboring masses under or by tariff or tax upon imports. For the last four months we have heard almost daily upon this floor impassioned appeals from the coal and iron interests of Pennsylvania and the general manufacturing interests of New England in behalf of labor as against capital, and particularly in behalf of the laboring man of the West and South, and as against the Representatives of those sections of our country upon this floor. We are learning daily from these sages of Pennsylvania and New England that their sympathies are not enlisted so much in behalf of their own sections, abused and downtrodden as they are for the people as for want of proper protection to their interests, but they go out large and free, daily and hourly, honestly and faithfully, in behalf of the poor laboring men of the West and South who do not understand their own interests by reason of their ignorance, and whose Representatives upon this floor are also blind to their interests, and it therefore becomes their duty to step in to teach them duty and direct them in the march of progress.

Mr. Chairman, I have for years wondered that the people of the West should be so long controlled by the siren cry of New England for protection of American industries; that it should be reverberated so distinctly over the hills, the plains, the mountains, and valleys of the West and South, and that such heed should have been given to it as heretofore has been true. But while here under the Dome of our Capitol and in the Halls of legislation I find that every avenue of approach is crowded with lobbyists in the interest of protection, and that every mail comes crowded with their written appeals; that in every available method, by use of time and labor and capital, their cause is advanced, and at the same time outside of these Halls we hear no voice in the interests of the laboring millions of the West, no lobbyists here to urge their claims, no organization to further their interests, I cannot be longer astonished. Less than three millions of our population are to-day engaged in manufactures of all kinds, while thirty-seven millions or more are engaged in the various other industries, and yet we find upon the floor of Congress and in the lobbies and corridors of the Capitol a hundred men laboring in the interests of manufacturers where one voice is heard in the interest of toiling millions engaged in all other industries.

During the war, Mr. Chairman, and ever since until now, the cry that has kept together the discordant elements banding in opposition to the Democratic party has been loyalty on the one hand, and treason, traitor and copperhead on the other. The argument usually advanced against any measure proposed by a Democrat was the cry treason, traitor, or copperhead. The merits of the question were lost in these empty phrases. It matters not what was the true position of the Democratic party during the war or since—and I am willing to have that to the impartial historian who will record the facts when the prejudices and passions of the present hour have passed away, and justice again rules in the hearts of men. But I cannot refrain from saying at this time a simple word in behalf of that glorious old party, whose record fills so large a space in our country's history. In 1860 our country went through the bitterest political struggle ever known to our people. It was asserted everywhere throughout the country by the Democratic leaders, of whom the leaders of the Republican party of to-day, in the West at least, were chief, that the election of Abraham Lincoln would result in the destruction of our system of government. This proposition was denied by Mr. Lincoln's friends, and by them the fear of war was treated with derision. And will any man now say that the Democrats in that canvass did not tell the people what in good faith they believed? If they do, they simply convict the leaders of the Republican party of to-day of insincerity at that time.

And yet, Mr. Chairman, after Mr. Lincoln was elected and qualified, and the very state of affairs came about as prophesied by Democratic leaders, and when power was in the hands of those who Democrats prophesied if placed in power would bring about the country, that ninety-nine out of every hundred Democrats were true to the country and her cause. While the Republican masses had but to follow their party and party leaders still in the war as they had in the political contest just passed through, and while hundreds and thousands, yea, and hundreds of thousands, in supporting the war and the administration regarded it simply as supporting their party and party success; and while with them honors, emoluments and riches were the rewards of loyalty, the Democratic masses of the country placed not upon their country's altar, not only their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, but all their prejudices and education as well, to them were presented no fat contracts, no high-sounding titles; their glory and their honor had to be won in the ranks as the private soldier; their reward only as a conscientious discharge of duty. And I can say here without fear of successful contradiction that go where you will in the non-seceding states, and where Democracy was strongest in 1860, none more freely came forward to risk their lives in defense of their country. I have been led, Mr. Chairman, to make

these remarks in order to show how our people of the West have been for the last few years induced to follow blindly the cry of New England and Pennsylvania for protection of American industries; that cry of protection being ever prefaced by the impassioned appeal that the free-trade men of the West were traitors laboring against America and American interests; but Mr. Chairman, I trust that time has passed and forever, that prejudice and passion will not longer lead men to disregard their best interests. I am proud to know that Democrats from the West who periled their lives in their country's cause, and Democrats who nobly sustained true principles at home, can today unite with Republican soldiers and statesmen in opposition to this most iniquitous tariff system, and in favor of reduction of imports; and I am further gratified to see that so many men of the West on this floor, caring not which party succeeds are willing to come forward in behalf of the great agricultural interests of the West and South, and in total disregard of party ties, and together labor in the interest of honest toil as against capital and protection.

But I have wandered from the question at issue. My motion is to strike out in line two hundred and fifty the words "for other animals;" and I do so for the reason that I learn that in England a cloth in imitation of Astrakhan skin, or fur is manufactured of the hair of cattle, which, colored as it is, bears a close resemblance of the genuine Astrakhan; and can only be worn by the wealthy and great; this imitation is warm and comfortable, wears well, and looks well at all times, and has the advantage of being a cheap and comfortable wear. Astrakhan cloth is made, as I have said, of the hair of cattle, and can be manufactured in England at 60c. per yard, or square yard, and will compare favorably, so far as wear and appearance is concerned, with the genuine Astrakhan, valued at large sums per square yard.

Now, as I understand this provision of the bill under discussion, it is intended that this cheap cloth that will only be used by the laboring classes, this cloth costing but 60 cents per yard in the country of its manufacture, shall be taxed so heavily as to prevent its import into this country, in order to build up manufactures of that class of goods in this country. The hair of cattle being cheap in England, the manufacture of the fabric can be made profitable at 60 cents per square yard. Now we propose to tax it 50 cents per pound of the cloth, which weighs two pounds to the square yard, making here, in addition to the price per square yard, \$1. But the committee having charge of this bill are not willing to stop here, but they add in addition 55 per cent, *ad valorem*; so that the poor woman of this country who is not able to buy a real Astrakhan cloak, but desires to buy the imitation cloth that looks as well and is nearly as good, must pay first the original English value, 60 cents per yard; and say it takes for a cloak three yards, which makes \$1.80 as the original cost of a woman's cloak. But under this bill, in addition to this original cost, 50 cents a pound is placed as a tax, making \$1 a yard, to be added to the cost; and not content with this, they add 55 per cent, *ad valorem*, adding about 25 cents to the goods per yard, showing the cost of the goods in England, without tariff, 60 cents per square yard, making \$1.80 as a price of a woman's cloak in this country. But under this bill not only does she have to pay the said cost of \$1.80 for the cloak, but must pay 50 cents per pound; adding to the price of a cloak \$3 duty and adding the 55 per cent, *ad valorem* makes 25 cents per yard more, making the price under the tariff for a cloak \$5.55, of which \$3.75 is a tax, and the balance, only \$1.80, is the real price of the cloak. I hope the amendment will be adopted.

TRICHINA.

A BLANDVILLE FAMILY POISONED.

FOUR DEATHS ENSUE.

[From the Columbus Dispatch.] We learned of a fatal case of poisoning which occurred in Blandville, Ballard county, last week, the circumstances of which leave little doubt as to its having been the result of trichina, or the presence of microscopic parasites in pork eaten by the victims—a German family by the name of Heydaker. It seems a hain was purchased, of which Mr. and Mrs. Heydaker took considerable quantities in a raw state. Soon after Mr. Heydaker was taken sick, and Dr. J. S. 8m was called in. The doctor did not at first discover anything alarming in the symptoms, but the patient grew worse, until Wednesday evening when he died. In the mean time Mrs. Heydaker became ill with similar symptoms. Drs. Jewett and Smith were called in for consultation, but none of them were familiar with the symptoms, nor could afford relief. On Saturday Mrs. Heydaker died, and on Monday of this week, the two little children who had eaten of the pork died a similar death to that which had taken away their father and mother.

Thus four persons, in all were poisoned by the one fatal meal. The two children—a girl and a boy—were aged respectively about seven and two years old. One little girl, of an intermediate age—probably about five years old—who did not eat of the meat had not been taken sick at last accounts.

From all the circumstances attending the deaths, the physicians are of the opinion that they were occasioned by trichina. They have sent the stomach of one of the dead bodies to Louisville for examination and analysis, which we doubt not will confirm the opinion of the resident physicians of Blandville.

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The undersigned wants Two Brick Moulders, one who thoroughly understands and can set, and the highest wages will be paid. The hands are wanted immediately. Satisfactory references required. Address, please, to J. S. 8m, at 2511 1/2 BARTS & BROWN, Assn. Ill.

NOTICE.

Office of Cairo City Ferry Co., Cairo, Ill., April 15, 1870. Notice is hereby given that an election for seven (7) Directors of this company, to serve in the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, in the office building of the Trustees of the Cairo City Property, corner of Washington avenue and Eighth street, on Monday, May 2d, 1870, at 10 o'clock, a.m. T. W. HALLIDAY, Secretary.

WANTED—Alexander County Orders, at 10c. each, and City scrip at 10c. each on the dollar, for all kinds of Lumber and Builders' Materials. W. W. THORNTON, Jobber.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Cairo and Vincennes R. R. Co., will be held at the office of the Company in the building of the Trustees of the Cairo City Property Company, corner Eighth street and Washington avenue, in this city on Tuesday, April 26th, 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m. J. R. LARNEY, Secy.

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